

Entertainments.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATERS.

WATER.—The Water used is absolutely pure.

STEAM PLANT.—Of the latest and most powerful type.

SUPERVISION.—The whole process of manufacture is under the continuous supervision of a qualified English Chemist.

THE PRODUCT.—Will bear comparison with the Waters made by the most noted makers in England.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [38]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.



CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *Free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them in the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. For **COAST PORTS**, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition. Counterfoil Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
LEMON SQUASH
GINGER ALE
RASPBERRYADE
GINGERALE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

TELEGRAMS.

RESULT OF THE DERBY.

THE FAVORITE WINS.

The Derby of 6,000 sovs., the winner to receive 5,000 sovs., the owner of the second 1,000 sovs., the owner of the third 500 sovs., and the owner of the fourth 250 sovs. out of the race for three years only; colts only, fillies 8st. 6lb. entrance 5 sovs., the only liability if declared to Messrs. Weatherly by the first Tuesday in January, 1893, no sovs. in addition if not so declared, and if left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1893, a further sum of 25 sovs. about one mile and a half—411 entrants.

Mr. McMahon's b. c. Isinglass, by Isomony—Deadlock.
Mr. C. D. Rose's b. c. Ravensbury by Isomony—Faintest.
Duke of Portland's b. c. Ravensbury, by St. Simon—Mowerina.
Betting 5 to 2 on Isinglass.

10 to 1 against Ravensbury.
16 " 1 " Irish Wake.
20 " 1 " Ravensbury.

By an extraordinary coincidence, and for the first time in the world's racing history, the three horses participating in Derby honors are identical in places with the "one, two and three" of the preceding Two Thousand Guineas. That Isinglass won on his merits is patent to everyone who takes an interest in racing, but the betting quotations which we publish will give an idea of the upset that would have followed the win of the second horse, Ravensbury.

SIAM.

The *Times*, in a special article, insists that the importance of British trade with Siam demands that her independence must be preserved.

THE GUARDS ORDERED TO EGYPT.
It has been decided to utilize a detachment of the Guards to relieve the line battalions now in Egypt.

INDIAN CURRENCY CONFERENCE.
Lord Henslow's committee will sign their report to-morrow, and after submitting it to Lord

Kimberley and the Cabinet, will forward it to the Indian Government before presenting it to Parliament.

DYNAMITER DALY.

The dynamiter Daly, who was serving a long term of imprisonment, has been released from gaol.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Viscount Wolmer's amendment in Clause three, restricting the powers of the Irish Parliament with regard to questions affecting the Empire, was rejected by a majority of twenty-one. Mr. Gladstone admitted the matter was worthy of prolonged attention.

YORK'S WEDDING.

It is officially announced that "H. R. H. the Duke of York's marriage will take place at St. James's Palace on the sixth of July.

BRITAIN'S POSITION IN THE FRANCO-SIAMSE INTRIGUE.
Lord Rosebery has intimated to Sir John Lubbock that he will not interfere in any dispute between the two countries and France.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY QUESTION.
Lord Henslow's committee have signed their report. It is a lengthy document, but the contents have not been divulged.

SHIPPING DISASTER IN THE CHINA SEA.

A telegram was received in Hongkong to-day stating that the Captain and crew of the Norwegian steamer *Nanking* have arrived in Singapore and report having had to abandon the vessel at sea, on the way from Samarang to Hongkong with sugar.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Aden* left Singapore for this port at 6 p.m. yesterday.

We are informed by the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Thirke* left Kobe for this port at daylight to-day.

At present prices are maintained it is expected that there will be fully 65,000 bales of white silk available for exportation from Northern China this season.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

In the Supreme Court to-day further steps were taken in the matter of Ng Tan, a Chinese bankrupt, whose case has already been reported. The proceedings were of no general interest whatever.

ENTERPRISE is a lovely thing when carried to extremes. The *Daily Press* publishes this morning an article headed "Carved Fruit Stones in China," but omits to mention that it originally came from the able pen of Dr. W. E. S. Fale, U. S. Vice-consul at Amoy, and appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* about a year ago.

It is expected that Senhor da Borja, Governor of Macao, who is to visit Japan shortly in his capacity as Portuguese Minister at the Mikado's court, will leave this day week for the North, accompanied by his A.D.C., Mr. Ferreira. It is to be hoped that the Consular jurisdiction dispute will soon be amicably settled, but that will not be an easy matter, even if it is possible at all.

FOR some years past Shanghai and Hongkong have been abuzz as regards "bustledusts," but the former place has now fairly won the "bustle," that is, at least, if one of its pious and pectically inclined brokers can be accepted as an authority. Under date 25th ult. this gentleman issued an unusually doleful weekly share market report prefaced by the following inspiring sentence:—"The past week has been as dull as most of those that have recently preceded it. There is at present not the least glimpse of sunshine to gladden the hearts of any holders of stock; and especially applicable to the present look-out would be the well-worn saying that 'The rain it raineth every day.'"

THE health returns for 1892 recently published in the Japanese *Official Gazette* show excessive mortality in the six principal epidemic diseases prevalent in that country. During the year there were 145,771 cases of the above and of these 35,771 proved fatal. The percentage of deaths will be readily seen from the following table:—

	Patients.	Deaths.
Cholera	874	497
Typhoid	35,630	8,570
Dysentery	70,843	18,843
Eriphia	4,350	2,531
Diphtheria Typhus	281	62
Small-pox	33,779	8,409

In an article dealing with the opening of the Nicaragua Canal, and the probable bearing of that route upon the trade of the world, and which recently appeared in *Engineering*, the writer makes a comparison of comparative competing distances for British and French, against American Atlantic ports by the shortest routes now and as they will be after the opening of the Nicaragua Canal. This shows that at present in the case of Liverpool & New York the former has an advantage of 3,591 miles to China and 3,549 to Japan due to the Suez Canal, whereas after the opening of the new canal New York will have the advantage of Japan of 3,402 miles, China still remaining in favour of the Suez route by 1,228 miles. Similarly Marseilles gives place to New York for Japan by 1,773 miles due to the Nicaragua Canal, but retains China *vis à vis* Suez by 2,858 miles. About the same relative advantages in the case of Japan take place in comparing New Orleans with Liverpool and Marseilles, but there is no gain to New Orleans over the British and French ports for China.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Statistics for May, 1893.

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st May 73
In-Patients admitted to Hospital during May 60
May 133

Total number treated as In-Patients 133
Of these there were—
Discharged cured 42
Discharged relieved 10
Discharged on other grounds 2
Died in Hospital 4

In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st June 74
Out-Patients, new cases 578
Out-Patients, return visits 1,345

Total number of Out-Patient visits 2,010
Operations 17
Vaccinations 13
Dental cases 21
Casualty cases 6

JOHN C. THOMSON, M.D., M.S., Superintendent.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Bengo*, from Bangkok, called at Saigon on the 24th ult., prior to proceeding straight to Macao.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday, and left again at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, for Vancouver, via Yokohama.

THE London Lyric Company were advertised to open in Shanghai last evening with what is described in our estimable contemporary the *N. C. Daily News* as "a comic comedy" under the style and title of "Aunt Jack." The Company will probably give five or six performances in the Model Settlement before coming South.

Why should the various Government departments so foolishly differ as to the spelling of Chinese names? A place which has been called "Kowloon" ever since while men settled in this part of the world can surely go on with the same name, without having it twisted into "Kaulung," which strangers would hardly guess to be the same.

H. E. Vang Ja, the Chinese Envoy-elect to the United States, Spain and Peru, has been busily occupied calling upon the Consuls at Shanghai and upon the Commissioner of Customs since his return from Wuhu to that port the other day. On Thursday (24th ult.) he received return calls from the Commissioner of Customs and a few Consuls. It is stated that the embassy will not start for the United States until the middle of July.

SOME of the leading Japanese merchants of Onaka have in contemplation the founding of a company to be styled the Japan and China Trading Company, having a capital of ¥150,000. The object of the company is to export matches, cotton-spinning machines, timber, and marine products to China, and to import raw cotton in exchange. The promoters are about to apply to the Authorities for the necessary permission.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that in the "cash bar" of the Hongkong Hotel a bottle of aerated water costs twenty cents, whereas in the "club bar" it is only twelve cents. We have nothing to do with that, and we do not see why people make these complaints to us; we do not run the hotel. It would, however, be interesting to know one thing—If Dakin or Watson sell aerated water at five cents a bottle, and the Hotel re-sells at twenty, what becomes of the fifteen cents profit?

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, James Logan, preventive officer employed by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., charged Lau Ng Wai, a seaman, with having taken 14 pounds of dynamite on board the *Fatshan* yesterday, at the wharf in Hongkong. The offence was proved, and it was stated that there were over a thousand passengers on board. Prisoner said he did not know he was doing wrong; he only wanted to use the dynamite for fishing. He was fined \$30.

A WUHU telegram states that H. E. the ex-Minister to Japan Lord Li Ching-fang, the nephew and adopted son of H. E. Li Hung-chang, arrived at that port at the family estate Hotel on the 17th ult. to be ready to receive the remains of the late Countess Li, which are coming down south through the Grand Canal and not by sea via Shanghai as was at first intended. Lord Li, who came down from Tientsin nearly three months ago, has been living very quietly at the family seat, superintending the building of the new mausoleum for the late Countess, his adopted mother.

A SHANGHAI contemporary learns from reliable sources that much dissatisfaction has arisen through dismissing old and practised hands and substituting raw Southerners in the North China Railway management, since the retirement from the Chief Directorship of the Expectant Tsoai Yang Hsueh-tien, the *Wing* Li has shown his disapproval of the new *Viceroy* by appointing, as a Joint Director to the present Board, Chang Tsai-tai, a connection of the Li family, who at one time was a Director of the Former Railway during the period when H. E. Li Ming-chuan was Governor of that island.

The smokeless powder which has been manufactured in Russia during the last eight months has been found to be utterly useless after five months' keeping, and is all being destroyed. The cause, says a contemporary, is some defect in the cotton which forms the basis of the powder, and all attempts have failed to discover a satisfactory way of preparing it. An inventor of a kind of celluloid made from straw is now offering his invention as a substitute for cotton, and first experiments are said to be satisfactory. Though, of course, it may fail to stand the test of keeping. The question is a most serious one for the army, which just at present, does not know how to make small-bore rifles or smokeless powder.

A HANKOW correspondent writing to the *N. C. Daily News* under date 23rd ult. gives the following figures relative to the tea trade at that port:—Our last report was dated 16th instant. Since that time 170,000 c-hests of all kinds have been shipped.

Of Kinkiang teas demand has been mostly for Keemun, probably for the London market, and to date some 40,000 c-hests have been purchased. Business in the better class of Nigochow has been dragging, though Russian buyers are gradually working off the stock at somewhat earlier rates. For teas under 15s demand has been fair.

Of Hankow kinds, Oolong have been keenly competed for and are quoted at 50s. Oopack teas have been dull and holders at present do not seem at all inclined to give way.

Freight—Steamship *Myosna* chartered to leave on 27th inst. at 4 p.m. for 40 t. Steamship *Priam* to follow in one week at 2.17 p.m., followed by *Glenary*, *Philistia* and *Benedit*. For Odessa—Steamship *Saratov* advertised to leave on 26th inst., and steamship *Alaska* now loading.

Quotations—Freight & Exchange 3/11 1/2. Kinkiang & Teas—

Ningchow pack	25	38	1/10	1/15
" 3rd	25	38	1/10	1/15
Kewmans 1st pack	25	38	1/10	1/15
" 3rd	25	38	1/10	1/15
Hollows	12	36	7	8
Kinkiang Pack	15	27	9	11
Kuansan	15	27	9	11

Hank & Teas:—
Oolong 12 20 7 11
Teywen 16 26 7 11
Oopack—Sungyong 12 20 7 11
" Y. L. Toong 12 20 7 11
" Tongan 12 20 7 11
" Kowloon 12 20 7 11
" Nigochow 12 20 7 11
" Shanghai 12 20 7 11

Onam's—
Cheong Sow Kai 12 27 7 11
Pikong & Lowyong 11 26 4 7 8
Lyling 10 6 1
Arrivals to date:—
Dum. Oopack Kinkiang Hollow
1st June 1893 181 146 208 254 15,015
Settlements 153,971 83,601 102,871 5,997

Stock 82,507 97,845 102,871 9,914

Tax Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Manila* left London for this port on the 28th ult.

At the Magistracy to-day a gurnismit named Ng Kwai Fong was fined \$50 by Mr. Wodehouse for having stored a large quantity of dynamite under the counter of his shop at 12, Queen's Road West, yesterday.

THE old and often-discussed question of the value of numerical strength in naval warfare is a contemporary, once more exciting a good deal of interest. In this case, however, the discussion relates to the size and number of cruisers, and not of battle-ships, and although it is somewhat difficult nowadays to differentiate between the fighting strength of some armoured cruisers and of second-class battle-ships, the work which each class is primarily intended to perform is widely different, and the considerations governing a decision are consequently far from being identical. The proposal to build battle-ships of an even greater displacement than the *Royal Sovereign* class meets with little approval in naval circles, and there is a growing feeling that the *Renown* represents the maximum of size, and in her primary armament, the largest guns which it is necessary, or even desirable, to have.

UNDER date 22nd ult. the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes as follows:—On Saturday last, 20th instant, I went to see a novel in this part of the world, I was a beautiful model of an electric railway sent out by technical friends and now on view at Mr. C. Poulsen's residence. The model has ring-formed rails resting on polished wood, which is rectified by supporting blocks; it is 2 1/2 feet in diameter. On it runs a perfect imitation of a locomotive produced by a magnet-induction machine, which is turned by hand. It worked with perfect smoothness and to the great satisfaction of those who saw it, and it is established in the highest degree some influential Chinese mandarins who were present. As this, as far as I know, is the first time that an electric railway has been on view in China, I thought it might be of interest to the public to hear about it.

THE PROPOSED NEW GAOL.

The following documents have been forwarded to our publication:—

PETITION.
To His Excellency Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral of the fleet.

The humble petition, dated 30th day of November 1892, of the Honourable Charles Paul Chater, the Honourable Ho K. M. D., C.M.S., the Honourable Thomas Henderson White, the Honourable Emmanuel Raphael Bellios and the Honourable James Jardine Bell-Irving.

Sheweth as follows:—

1.—Your Petitioners constitute the whole body of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong.

2.—Your Petitioners view with deep concern and anxiety the proposal to expend a sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in extensions to the present Gaol, and respectfully submit to your Excellency that such an expenditure is unnecessary and not justified by existing conditions or circumstances.

3.—Your Petitioners beg to say before your Excellency the reasons that have compelled them to adopt this view.

4.—First—Your Petitioners urge that there is no necessity for such an expenditure upon the ground of health. The report, dated the 1st March 1892, of Mr. L. P. Marques, the medical officer of the gaol, showing the work done in the Gaol Hospital in 1891, proves this. There is in that report nothing tending to encourage or alarm on this point, whilst on the contrary, it is reassuring to observe in the report of the Colonial Surgeon, dated the 1st June, 1891, (*Gazette* of 19th November 1892, page 912) the statement of the official that:

"In spite of all that has been said about the 'accommodation in the Gaol, I doubt if any gaol in England can show as small a rate of sickness and mortality as the Victoria Gaol."

5.—As a matter of fact the Chinese prisoners in gaol, as regards health, are far better off than our lot, and in a good many other things, food, lodging and clothing, etc., in the majority of cases. Dr. Marques is to be congratulated on being able to give such a good report of the health of the prisoners, in spite of the overcrowding.

6.—It is scarcely necessary to point out to your Excellency that there are the reports of officials of long standing and great experience in the Colony, and your Petitioners submit that it may be said without any exaggeration that the Gaol is notoriously healthy.

7.—Secondly—Your Petitioners submit that there is no necessity for such an expenditure on the ground of overcrowding. In the opinion of Mr. Marques (*Gazette* of 19th November, 1892, page 912) the best remedy for overcrowding is "longer experience in dealing with prisoners—'My longer experience in dealing with prisoners does not change the belief, which I have stated in previous reports, that the best and the simplest remedy for overcrowding is to favour free emigration of ex-convicts to newly explored or thinly-populated countries, such as Borneo, where there is great need of cheap labor."

8.—A large number of prisoners are in this Gaol because they cannot get food outside."

9.—"This Gaol is a kind of workhouse, for the destitute and mendicants."

10.—And the Colonial Surgeon in his above-mentioned report says (*Gazette* of 19th November, 1892, page 912):—"The Western theories as regards sanitation are in many cases at a discount as regards the Chinese, and the overcrowding theory is amongst them."

In connection with this point your Petitioners beg to point out to your Excellency that the daily average number of prisoners for the year 1891 was considerably lower than it was in 1890, and it was actually lower than it has ever been for the last ten years (*Gazette* of 19th November, 1892, page 911). It is true that it is there stated that there was in 1891 an increase in the number of admissions to Gaol, but as to this the Colonial Surgeon there says—"The Optimum and Gambling Ordinances are responsible for the greater portion of this increase of admissions. It is, however, satisfactory to note that, in spite of the increase of admissions the daily average number of prisoners in gaol is considerably less than all the previous years, showing a large diminution of absolute crime and the very large proportion of short-term prisoners. Optimum gambling will never be eradicated from the Chinese by law. If on the same principle everybody in England in possession of alcoholic liquor and caught gambling were imprisoned or fined the gaol would not hold them."

11.—As for the gamblers, not one in a hundred is in gaol for more than a few days at a time, and crime does not appear to be more rampant in Macao, where gambling is licensed, than it is here."

12.—With this opinion of the Colonial Surgeon your Petitioners most cordially agree, and beg to suggest two courses, either of which, if adopted, would, your Petitioners feel convinced, considerably reduce the number of prisoners, namely:—

(a) The Magistrates at present inflict considerable fines in convictions under the above Ordinances; the parties convicted are unable to pay such heavy amounts, and consequently have to go to gaol. If the Magistrates were to inflict such fines as the parties could afford to pay, the latter would do so, and be discharged.

(b) Some arrangement might in all probability be made for sending juvenile Chinese boys prisoners to the Roman Catholic West Point Reformatory.

Either of these suggestions would materially empty the Gaol.

13.—Thirdly—There is no necessity for such an expenditure on the ground that there is likely to be any increase of crime in the future. It would be the capacity of the present Gaol beyond their limits; on the contrary there are very reasonable grounds for supposing that the heavier class of crime is diminishing. Mr. Marques (as already pointed out) says (*Gazette* of 19th November, 1892, page 912) that a large number of prisoners are in the Gaol because they cannot get food outside, and he adds "There are no doubt dangerous characters, men of criminal types, in this Gaol, but they are few, and the Colonial Surgeon's report above quoted proves that there is 'a large diminution of absolute crime' and very large proportion of short-term prisoners."

14.—In further proof that serious crime is diminishing your Petitioners beg to quote the opinion of Mr. A. M. Thomson, the Acting Superintendent of the Gaol for 1891. In his report, dated the 22nd January 1892, this official says:—

"There has been a decrease in the average number of prisoners confined in the Gaol, the number being 670 as compared with 666 in 1890. This, however, has been accompanied by a large increase in the number of admissions, the number being 522 and 544 respectively, from 1890 being 522 and 544 respectively, from which it may be inferred that the number of short-term prisoners is increasing and the number of long-term prisoners is decreasing."

15.—Fourthly—The present financial condition of the Colony is such that any public works not absolutely necessary should, your Petitioners submit, be postponed. With securities depreciated as they are, and the present general tightness of money, such an increase to the annual expenditure as is proposed would prove a very serious burden to the tax-paying residents of the Colony, and would, your Petitioners feel confident, evoke a bitter and hostile feeling of opposition to a scheme which the residents as a body consider needless and extravagant.

16.—Fifthly—Should such an extension be carried out it would probably be filled not by the class of criminals to whom the idea of a gaol should be a deterrent, but by those to whom it would be a place superior in comfort, food and clothing to anything they could realize outside, and the tax-payers should not be made to support such criminals as these.

17.—In further connection with this subject your Petitioners beg to point out to your Excellency that Lord Kintore, in his despatch of the 31st November, 1890, stated that he had come to the conclusion that a block should be built providing separate cell accommodation for (a) 200 or 250 prisoners, whilst in his later despatch, taking the average number of prisoners in gaol for the last four years, he asks for similar accommodation for more than double his original number. Your Petitioners desire to assure your Excellency that, if separate cell accommodation were required for the number originally mentioned by Lord Kintore, your Petitioners would gladly support such an arrangement, which would, they submit, be ample to meet all emergencies or requirements.

18.—Your Petitioners ask your Excellency to believe that this petition represents no light or careless view, but that, on the contrary, your Petitioners have approached and considered this important subject with the deepest interest and attention, and are fully cognizant of the responsibility that rests upon them as Unofficial Members of the Council.

Your Petitioners therefore unanimously pray your Excellency

To remove from the present estimates and Supply Bill all items relating to Gaol extension and to remit the question one more to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies together with your Petitioners' views and such other information as to your Excellency shall seem fit.

And your Petitioners will ever pray &c.

(Sd.) C. P. CHATER.
HO KAI.
T. H. WHITEHEAD.
E. R. BELLIOS.
J. J. BELL-IRVING.

"CHARBONNAGES."

The following is the report of the superintendent engineer at the Hongkong mines for last year:—

The year 1892 has been devoted partly to the definite establishment of our installation, and partly to the putting into working order of an output which is at the present moment a very regular one.

It might be well therefore to examine both the work done and the results obtained, which will in turn allow us to form an opinion on the future which may be considered as almost precise.

We will divide this study under four heads:—

1.—Work above ground.
2.—Work at the mines.
3.—Various departments, sales, accounts &c.
4.—General observations.

WORK ABOVE GROUND.

This head will comprise the following subdivisions:—

1.—Wharf, cranes and hydraulic plant.
2.—Forming and renewal of stock; stock platforms.
3.—Screening machines.
4.—Workshops (for iron and wood).
5.—Locomotives and depot.
6.—Construction and upkeep of the lines.

WHARF, CRANES AND HYDRAULIC PLANT.</

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—110 per cent. prem., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on \$3.10, paid up—37 per cent. dis., sales.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$10 per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$1, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$20, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—21 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$548 per share, sales and sellers.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd. 115 per share, 18 buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$113 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$100, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$225 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$39 per share, sellers.
China and Manu Steam Ship Company—18 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—41 per cent. discount, sales and sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$36 per share, sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—721 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$20 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$201.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—\$48 per share, buyers.
Penion Mining Co.—\$61 per share, sales and buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—20 cents, per share, sales and buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$85 per share, sellers.
The Indes Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$52 per share, sales and buyers.
The Selima Tin Mining Co., Limited—4 cents per share, sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—nil.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sales and sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35, nominal.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sales.
Dakin, Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$41 per share, sales and sellers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$71 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$54 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$44 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$100 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$60 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$31 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$75 per share, sellers.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/8.

Bank Bills, on demand 2/8 1/2.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/8 1/2.

Credits at 4 months' sight 2/8 1/2.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/9.

ON PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand 1/3 7/8.

Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/4 1/2.

ON INDIA—T. T. 22 1/2.

ON DEMAND—On Demand 22 1/2.

ON SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. 7 1/4.

Private, 10 days' sight 7 1/2.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. F. J. Anderson, Mr. P. O'Malley, A.S.C.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Capt. and Mrs. Nicol

Baker.

Mr. E. J. Bates, Mr. E. H. Parker.

Mr. A. Chatterell, Mr. W. H. T. van de

Mr. W. A. Daland, Putte.

Mr. H. W. Fry, Mr. P. E. Shean.

Mr. E. Herton, Mr. C. Smidde.

Capt. Mrs. Lethbridge, Captain J. de Togada.

maid and 3 children, Mr. J. G. van Tets.

Mr. E. Ludlow, Mr. H. A. S. Thomson.

Mr. A. B. MacDonald, Mr. W. H. H. Moore.

Mr. T. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Warren.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson, Mr. Thos. Howard.

Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. V. Kolb.

Mr. C. E. Bird, Mr. W. H. C. Loxley.

Mr. Brewin, Mr. Modhurst.

Mr. Bullen, Mr. Monney.

Mr. A. Cumming, Mr. H. W. Robertson.

Mr. F. Deacon, Mr. A. E. Skeels.

Mr. E. East, Mr. Sparrow.

Mr. S. Forsyth, Mr. Caplan Moore.

Mr. E. J. Glat, Mr. E. T. Tomlin.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rosetta*, with the English mail of the 5th ult., left Singapore on the 28th at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fey*, with mails, etc., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 31st ultimo, at noon, and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oswego*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama, on the 23rd ultimo.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria*, from Victoria, left Yokohama on the 27th ultimo for Kobe and Hongkong, and may be expected here about the 3rd instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Kobe on the 31st ultimo for Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kaitang* left Singapore on the 20th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 4th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Oswego* left Singapore on the 27th ultimo, and may be expected here tomorrow.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Darwin* left Singapore on the 20th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Adam*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo, and may be expected here on the 6th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca* left London on the 5th ultimo for this port.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Manilla* left London for this port on the 28th ultimo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 918 P. Thomas, 31st May, Singapore 24th May, and 1st June 30th, General—Melchers & Co.

ICEBERG, American ship, 1,115 Tons, 1st June, New York 4th January, Kerenski Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUYEN, Chinese steamer, 1,211, C. R. Noll, 1st June, Shanghai 28th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

TAHERAN, British steamer, 1,684, Thomas Leigh, 1st June, Kobe 24th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ESANG, British steamer, 1,127, Geo. Payne, 1st June, Canton 1st June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PRYANG, German steamer, 915, R. Kohler, 1st June, Canton 1st June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANGLOO, Chinese steamer, 1,108, R. L. Lincoln, 1st June, Canton 1st June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

THALES, British steamer, 820, A. E. Hodgkin, 1st June, Taiwan 20th May, Amoy 30th May, and Swatow 31st, General—D. Laprak & Co.

BRECONSHIRE, British steamer, 1,647, A. Parsons, 1st June, Kobe 24th May, General—Dodwell Carill & Co.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, Alex. Snow, June, Penang, and Singapore 26th May, General—Bun Moh & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOR OFFICE.

Malapadia, British steamer, for Saigon.

Lithalia, British steamer, for Bangkok.

Cleora, British steamer, for Saigon.

Esang, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

Changchew, British steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

May 31, Sydney, French str., for Shanghai.

June 1, *Albatros*, German steamer, for Hoihow.

June 1, *Glenahol*, British str., for Shanghai.

June 1, *Cape Colonna*, British str., for Hongkong.

June 1, *Bankaria*, British steamer, for Saigon.

June 1, *Triumph*, German str., for Hoihow.

June 1, *Cleora*, British str., for Saigon.

June 1, *Changchew*, British str., for Amoy.

June 1, *Lithalia*, British steamer, for Bangkok.

June 1, *Esang*, British steamer, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Glucksburg*, from Singapore, 33—120 Chinese for Amoy.

Per *Thales*, from Taiwan, 30—33 Chinese.

Per *Chuyuen*, from Shanghai—25 Chinese.

Per *Diamond*, from Penang, &c.—Mr. Kernan, and 519 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sydney*, from Hongkong for Shanghai—Mrs. Slatta, Miss Oliveira, Messrs. W. Jackson, Kam, Ho Lee Kee, and Chow W. Moon.

Per *Yokohama*—Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Captain Moore, Messrs. G. Washington and H. de la Camp.

Per *Manilla*, for Swatow, &c.—Messrs. Young, Keene, and Nicol.

Per *Albatros*—Mr. Telen, from Mandarins for Kobe.

Per *Terrand*, for Yokohama—Dr. van Roeder and servant, Messrs. Okada, Nischibara, Schellberg, and Trisch.

Per *Singapore*—Messrs. Paul Wilson, Frause van Putte, van Tets, Dieckhorst, Scherer, and Takakasi.

Per *Salmon*—Mr. Argi.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Tahara* reports that she left Kobe on the 24th ultimo, and had fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Britannia* reports that she left Kobe on the 24th ultimo, and had moderate winds and dull cloudy weather with heavy rain throughout the passage.

The Chinese steamship *Chuyuen* reports that she left Shanghai on the 28th instant at 10 a.m. Had light to fresh south-west monsoon throughout, but laterally squally weather with rain.

The British steamship *Thales* reports that she left Taiwan on the 20th ultimo, Amoy on the 30th, and Swatow on the 31st. Experienced moderate south-easterly winds and sea with cloudy weather throughout.

The British steamship *Diamond* reports that she left Penang, and Singapore on the 26th ultimo, and had light southerly winds and fine weather to lat. 10 north, thence to port had fresh south-west winds and moderate sea. On the 29th ultimo passed the steamship *Bellona* of Cape Padaran.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Straits and Calcutta—Per *Lightning* tomorrow, the 2nd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwan—Per *Hoihow* tomorrow, the 2nd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Empire* tomorrow, the 2nd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Hoihow and Halphong—Per *Halphong* tomorrow, the 2nd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Saigon—Per *Donar* tomorrow, the 2nd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Shanghai—Per *Kwangshu* tomorrow, the 2nd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Amoy and Manilla—Per *Sungshang* tomorrow, the 2nd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Bangkok—Per *Profes* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Straits and Bombay—Per *Beangoo* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Benlawarr* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Poon Darwin, Thursday Island, Coochepore, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne—Per *Changshu* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

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For Poon Darwin, Thursday Island, Coochepore, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne—Per *Changshu* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 11:30 a.m.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per *Benlawarr* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 3:30 p.m.

For Shanghai—Per *Priyang* on Saturday, the 3rd instant, at 3:30 p.m.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwan—Per *Thales* on Sunday, the 4th instant, at 11:30 a.m.

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